

82. *Libellula quadrimaculata*, L.—Hamilton; Toronto, May 20, 1901–July; De Grassi Pt., July 4, 1901.

This widespread species is always common in Ontario, and sometimes exceedingly abundant.

83. *Libellula semifasciata*, Burm.—Toronto, High Park, June 11, 1901, June 15–22, 1903, common and the first *Libellula* to appear in the spring.

84. *Libellula pulchella*, Drury.—Point Pelee, Aug. 7, 1901; Sarnia, Aug. 12, 1901; Hamilton, June; Toronto, June 22–Aug.; De Grassi Pt., July 3–5, 1901; Go Home, Georgian Bay, July, 1904; Thessalon, Algoma.

This species is nearly as abundant and some seasons more so than *L. quadrimaculata*.

85. *Plathemis Lydia*, Drury.—Point Pelee, Aug. 8, 1901; Niagara Glen, June 28, 1903; Hamilton; Toronto, June 24–July; De Grassi Point, July 15–19, 1901; Thessalon, Algoma.

86. *Tramea Carolina*, L.—Toronto, May 24, 1904, one fresh male. The only other *Tramea* I have ever seen was flying over a pond near Toronto, on June 24, 1901. I watched it for half an hour, but it never rested, and never came within my reach.

TWO NEW HOMOPTERA FROM AFRICA, AND SYNONYMICAL NOTES.

BY G. W. KIRKALDY, HONOLULU.

Superfamily TETIGONIOIDEA.

Scaphoideus Annæ, sp. nov.—Different from all the other species of *Scaphoideus* known to me, by the presence of only one median subapical cell in the tegmina, instead of two; the subcostal (marginal) cell widens apically, the outer branch of the radial vein being continuous up to the apex of the tegmen, not ending at the base of the subapical cells as in the other species. The interolateral margins of the eyes are straight, diverging very slightly towards the dorsal apex, and the posterior margin of the pronotum is a little more emarginate. It may be taken as the type of a new subgenus, *Scaphoidophyes*. (*Scaphoideus* proper has been found in America, Ceylon, Japan, Australia and Hawaii, the last doubtless introduced.)

May, 1906

Vertex black, with three small whitish testaceous spots at the apex, this being also the colour of the face, sterna and legs. There are also two tiny testaceous specks, and a short, narrow line at base of vertex. Pronotum dark fulvous, anterior and lateral margins irregularly black. Scutellum pinkish brown, posteriorly ivory-white, lateral margins broadly black. Tegmina fulvotestaceous, subhyaline, subcostal (marginal) area ivory-white, a black wedge about the middle; extreme base, veins more or less, and apex of tegmina, blackish smoky. Wings smoky. Vertex not quite as long, or about as long, as broad between the eyes, apically obtuse angled. Pronotum basally a little wider than head with eyes. Anal vein of tegmina united to suture by a cross vein which is curved apically. Length, 6 mm. to apex of tegmina.

Hab.—Africa, Hinterland of the Ivory Coast, Bouake.

Superfamily FULGOROIDEA.

Oliarus Bouakeanus, sp. nov.—Allied to *O. Natalensis* (Stal.).

Ferruginous, deepening on the scutellum; a spot on each side of the vertex, the pronotum in the middle, keels of frons and clypeus, and a spot at the junction of the two last named, yellowish. Scutellar keels yellowish-ferruginous. Tegulae obscure yellowish, sometimes darker at the extreme anterior part. Tegmina hyaline, more or less unevenly suffused with cinereous, strongly granulate, subcostal (marginal) vein with about 18 or 19 granules, of which 13 are on the apical half and 4 close to the base. Apical half of tegmina with irregular brown spots and flecks. Veins pale yellow or colourless, granules blackish brown. Stigma obscure pale brown, with a dark streak on the interior margin. Legs pale yellowish. Abdomen more or less dark ferruginous.

Vertex a little longer than wide, a little wider at base than an eye, lateral margins converging anteriorwards, and forking about their middle, the inner branches meeting acute-angularly. Head much narrower than the pronotum. Lateral keels of scutellum straight, converging a little posteriorly, submedian keels curved. Radial vein forks much farther from the base than does the cubital. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to apex of tegmina.

Hab.—Africa, Hinterland of the Ivory Coast, Bouake.

SYNONYMICAL NOTES, ETC.

Cathedra, Kirkaldy, 1903, Entom., XXXVI, 179 = *Pristiopsis*, Schmidt, 1905, Stettin. Ent. Zeit., LXVI, 332 (homotypical).

Delphacissa, new subg. of *Delphacodes*, representing Fieber's typical subgenus of "*Delphax*," characterized by "Stirnkiel bis auf den Scheitel fadenförmig"; type *uncinata*.

Delphacodes Melichari, n. n. =|| *Liburnia fumipennis*, Melichar, nec Fieber.

D. Annæ, n. n. =|| *Delphax concinna*, Fieber, nec Stal.

D. taprobauensis, n. n. =|| *Liburnia pallidula*, Melichar, nec Boheman.

D. sinhalanus, n. n. = *Liburnia frontalis*, Melichar, nec Kirschbaum.

D. Kahavalu, n. n. = *Delphax venosus*, Motshulsky, nec Germar.

Eumelicharia, n. n. =|| *Walkeria*, Mel., nec Flem., type *Flata radiata*, Dist.

Ormenis epilepsis, n. n. =|| *marginata* (Brünn).

I wrote Dr. Melichar some years ago that his names were preoccupied, but as he has not, to my knowledge, altered them yet, I must do so now.

PRACTICAL AND POPULAR ENTOMOLOGY.—No. 13.

SOME BEETLES OF EARLY MAY.

BY C. J. S. BETHUNE, LONDON, ONTARIO.

Many of our younger members are now for the first time forming a collection of insects. They are filled with delightful enthusiasm, and almost everything is a prize that comes within reach of their nets. Butterflies and beetles are usually the first to attract attention and to become the most conspicuous features in the incipient collection. Not many of the former are yet on the wing, but an almost endless variety of beetles may be found by careful search, aided by sharp eyes and nimble fingers. It is the object of this paper to draw attention to some of the more conspicuous species.

First in order come the Tiger Beetles (*Cicindela*), of which over thirty varieties are to be found in the Dominion, but only about a dozen in Ontario. These lively creatures are to be found in hot sunny places, such as the sandy margins of streams, dry roads and footpaths, and one or two species on logs or boulders to which the sunlight has access in open woods or groves. Though brilliantly metallic in colouring when closely observed, they generally conform very much to the ground they frequent, and would not be seen by an untrained eye, but a little watchfulness soon reveals the beetle as it runs about in search of its prey, and